

POETRY.

The Liverpool Mercury ascribes the following lines to Gen. Washington:

THE IRISHMAN.

The savage loves his native shore,
Tho' rude the soil and chill the air;
Well then may Erin's sons adore
Their isle, that nature formed so fair.
What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
As glorious Boyne, or pastoral Bann?
Or who a friend or foe can meet,
So generous as an Irishman?

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
But principle is still his guide;
None more repents a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride.
He may be duped, but won't be dar'd,
Fitter to practice than to plan,
He ably earns his poor reward,
And spends it like an Irishman.

If poor or strange, for you he'll pay,
And guide you safe where you may be;
If you're a stranger, while you stay,
His cottage holds a jubilee;
His utmost soul he will unlock,
And if he may your secrets scan,
Your confidence he scorns to mock,
For faithful is an Irishman.

By honor bound, in woe or weal,
Whate'er she bids he dares to do;
Tempt him with bribes, or if you fail,
Try him in fire, you'll find him true;
He seeks not safety, let his post
Be where it ought—in danger's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
'Twill not be by an Irishman.

Erin! lov'd land, from age to age,
Be thou more bless'd, more fam'd and free!
May peace be yours, and should you wage
Defensive wars—reap victory;
May plenty bloom in every field,
And gentle breezes sweetly fan,
And generous smiles serenely abide,
The breast of every Irishman.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred in suppressing hostilities by the Creek Indians, by calling out, by the President, of any part of the militia of the United States, according to the provisions of the constitution and law; which sum if expended, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of Congress, of second of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-five; of the act of fifth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriation for the support of the army; and of the act of the nineteenth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States.

JAMES POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED May 23d, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of expenses incurred, and supplies furnished, on account of the militia received into the service of the United States, for the defence of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be paid the expenses that have been incurred, and the supplies that have been furnished, by the volunteers and militia

then extended to the Missouri river, reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands, and of disposing of the same: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until the President shall by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished; nor shall it take effect until the State of Missouri shall have assented to the provisions of this act.

Approved, 7th of June, 1836.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to him under the convention for the settlement of claims between the United States of America, and her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, concluded at Madrid on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, which are provided for by the said convention, according to the provisions of the same, and the principles of justice, equity and the law of nations. The said commissioner shall have a secretary, versed in the Spanish and French languages, both to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the commissioner, secretary, and clerk, shall before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioner shall be, and he is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying his said commission into full and complete effect.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner, so to be appointed shall attend at the city of Washington, and his salary shall begin to be allowed within thirty days after his appointment; and within twelve months from the time of his attendance as aforesaid, he shall terminate his duties. And the Secretary of State is required, as soon as the said commissioner shall be appointed, to give notice of his attendance at Washington as aforesaid, and to be published in two newspapers in the city of Washington and in such other newspapers as he may think proper.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claim, shall be delivered to the commissioner aforesaid.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: To the said commissioner, at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to the secretary, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commissioner as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the inscription or inscriptions which shall be issued by the Spanish Government, in pursuance of the aforesaid convention, to be deposited in the archives of the Legation of the United States, at Paris, until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States; and it shall also be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause the moneys which may from time to time be paid, in pursuance of the said convention, to be duly received and accounted for at Paris, and the same to be remitted, on the most advantageous terms, to the United States of America; and the said moneys, so received and remitted, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be distributed and paid to those authorized to receive them, according to

executed and completed, the records documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Approved, June 7th, 1836.

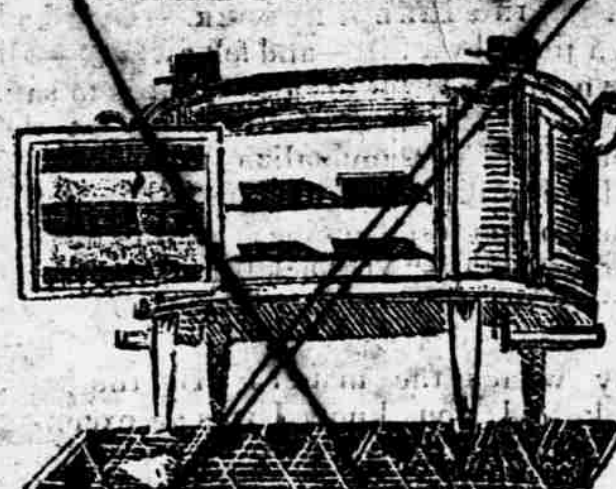
[RESOLUTION—No. 6.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the repair of the bridge across the river Potomac, at Washington.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to have all repairs made to the bridge across the Potomac river, which have become necessary from the late flood, and that the expenses of said repairs be paid out of the money heretofore appropriated for the erection of said bridge, and which is now in the Treasury, unexpended.

Approved, June 7th, 1836.

Copper, Tin and SHEET IRON WORK.



THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to execute all kinds of Work in the above line. — STILLS made to order, or repaired at the shortest notice.

FRANCIS H. REEDER.

Raleigh, July 21, 1836. 90—3t.

ROCKINGHAM SPRINGS.

Frequently called Leonax Castle.

THE subscriber, the proprietor of this Establishment, will accommodate visitors at the Springs, the approaching season; he will furnish good accommodations and flatters himself he will give general satisfaction to those that may think proper to patronize the establishment, which is a high, handsome and healthy situation.

JOHN J. WRIGHT.

Rockingham County, June 9, 1836. 84—9c.



LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, wishes to sell his land in Wake Forest, joining the lands of Mrs. Phillips, Cyrus Whitaker and John Ligon, Esqrs. containing five hundred and fifty or six hundred acres, part of which is first rate wood land, with a sufficient quantity of open land, which is fresh, to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage. It is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and other productions, with a comfortable dwelling and convenient out houses on it. The land is located in a healthy section of the country, as good society as the State affords, and the water inferior to none.

Persons wishing to remove from the lower section of the State, for the benefit of their health, are requested to call on the subscriber, and examine the land, &c. as a bargain will be given to the purchaser.

MOSES B. HARRISON.

Wake Forest, April, 1836. 81—93

WALKER'S LINE OF

FOUR HORSE

POST COACHES.

Running from Greensborough, N. C. by Salem, to Wythe Court-House, Va., three times a week and back.

THIS line starts from Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock A. M., arrives at Salem same day at 9 o'clock A. M., Leaves Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Wythe Court-House every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., in time to correspond with the great lines leading through the valley of Virginia, to Knoxville, Nashville, &c. in Tennessee.

Leaves Wythe Court-House every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Salem every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and at a Greensborough same evenings at 10 o'clock.

It is so arranged as to correspond in its arrivals at Greensborough with the departure of the following stages, viz: The line to Raleigh, N. C., to Danville and Fredericksburg, Va., and to the Petersburg Railroad. By this line passengers can be assured to arrive at Knoxville, Tenn. in four and a half days from Greensboro'.

A stage is also run by the subscriber, from Salem to Lexington, N. C., three times a week, to correspond with the arrivals and departures of the great Northern and Southern Line of Stages, Peck & Welford contractors, at Lexington. Leaves Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock A. M., Leaves Lexington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, after the arrival of the stage from the South.

Persons travelling from the South to the Virginia Springs, will find this Line 60 or 70 miles nearer and less expensive than any other stage route to the Red Sulphur, Gray Sulphur, Salt Sulphur, and White Sulphur Springs, Va.

The proprietor has made arrangements to run a Four Horse Coach from Greensborough, N. C., to Wythe Court House, Va. throughout the year.

This route passes through Salem, Bethabara, Bethany, within a mile of the Pilot Mountain, by Mount Airy, crosses the Blue Ridge at Good Spur Gap, goes by Poplar Camp Furnace, Wythe county, Va., and affords some interesting mountain scenery to those who admire the sublimity of nature. The accommodations of the stage are excellent and cheap.

THE TRIBUNE.

A new Monthly Periodical, To be published in the City of Washington, and to be edited by an association of Gentlemen.

IN ISSUING proposals for a new periodical, embracing, in its objects, reviews of literature, of the arts, and the sciences; the publishers hope, that it will not be deemed foreign to their purpose, should they briefly set forth their profession of literary faith. In so doing, a few necessary remarks will be appropriate.

Literature is the vehicle of science—the expression of society; when properly applied, it is the faithful mirror in which are reflected the character and morals of a people. In the former of these attributes, literature can suffer little or no check; because positive science, in general, being grounded upon an immutable basis, is not altogether subjected to the bias or change of human opinions. But in the latter it may be so modified as to return a false reflection of the body of society, or so distorted as to afford an erroneous conception of the opinions of the nation. From the texture of the country, as accurately as from the nature of its institutions, we can come at a proper estimation of its national spirit: the literature of a people says the profound Algarotti, is properly speaking, the incarnation of the national spirit.

If the high authorities above quoted, be admitted—and we cannot see how it could be rationally avoided—the inference is allowable that the destinies of a people, in a great measure, dependent on the nature and progress of their literature. In proportion with the dignity of a nation's letters, in proportion will stand the dignity of the nation itself. But if we circumscribe them within the circle of Populism, the march of intellect is hampered—the advancement of learning closed—and the sum of virtue and happiness materially curtailed. Bid man's intellect no longer evolve around itself—no longer direct its efforts to the achievement of the perfectibility of which his nature is susceptible, and we might as well bid his flesh, bones, and muscles dispense with the plastic principles which give them vigor, elasticity and life.

And yet it is evident, with a few noble exceptions, that the leading writers of our country, either neglect the sacred duty, which they have assumed, or pervert their talents to urge the mind into a retrograde movement. These efforts when made to bear upon general science, must be abortive; because, as already observed, science, being independent of the circumstances of time and place, cannot be impaired in its utility. Indeed it has, in the United States, already raised many a proud intellectual trophy.—But the same cannot be said of our literature, which is yet to establish a character for nationality. We are in many instances, satisfied to receive, and even to solicit the award of foreign critics, before we venture to adjudge the merits of literary productions, whether of indigenous or exotic growth. Not a few of our authors, finding a model of literature ready shaped to their hands, naturally prefer imitation to invention; and hence, the false reflex of manners, customs, and ideas, not to be found in the body of the people, yet thrown out as a correct expression of the intellectual labors of the country. Hence, in the redundant fustian, and ambers prettinesses of many of the writers of the country we search in vain after one national idea—one social truth.

The Levites who preside over the literary tribe, seem resolved to maintain their prerogatives at all hazards, and every production which does not come up to their notions of merit, immediately incurs the brand and the index. You are sufficiently informed, they tell us; too much so, perhaps, for your years of national existence.—Do you speak of new ideas and salutary reforms? There are no new ones—there can be no salutary reform. Condemn the authority of the past; it is barbarous. Oppose the doctrine of progress and improvement; it is sacrilegious. Remain, you are; follow the law of custom, though that custom be but of yesterday. Boldness is temerity; freedom, licentiousness; and originality delirium. Imitate in every thing; and when all the models shall have been imitated, imitate the imitators. But, above all, beware how you feel, think, or conceive independently. Such it would seem, are the canons of the literature of the day. For our part while admiring the great originals, which in all countries and ages, have given dignity to the human intellect, we cannot subscribe to "the most inherent baseness" which would consecrate the sickly productions of the servile herd; we appreciate a master piece of Giulio Romano, translated into graceful lines and contours by the burin of Marco Antonio; but when the plate, battered by the weight of the press, or restored by the touch of an unskilful artist, turns off but a lifeless impression of the original beauties, we would consign it to the flames of the furnace, or the hammer of the tinker.

It is not our intention—neither is a prospectus the proper place—to make out a bill of indictment against a literature, which failing of success because it has no type in American feelings and American society, is rapidly passing from infancy to decrepitude. Our object was more immediately to give our future patrons an idea of the course, which we mean to pursue. It will, therefore, be our study, both by the tone of the criticisms and the character of the contributions, which shall generally appear in the TRIBUNE, as nearly as possible to bring literature within the standard of our nationality; and to enlighten the mass of the people on their duties and rights moral, social, and political. To the latter, especially, though not strictly within the circle of polite letters, we shall pay particular attention. The spirit of caste is fast peopling a certain portion of society; and every literature is weaned from its natural channels, and made subservient to the purposes of propagandism. Our efforts shall not be confined to awaken and entertain a countervailing spirit; and repel any invasion of the public of letters, by the abettors of exclusive privileges. Our central position, together with the prospect of high intellectual aid, will enable us to exercise, we trust, a healthy influence on the minds of the democracy. And while we avoid anything calculated to give a tinge of partyism to our labors, we shall conduct them on those broad and generous grounds on which equally rest the principle of all free polity, and the rights of Mankind. For we hold politics to be, not merely the defence of constitutional forms, or of individual guarantees, however precious they may be in themselves; but also the science of national prosperity and the application of the powers of the mind, to a better direction of man's destinies. Nothing, in short, shall be overlooked that may foster the political education of the people, and disseminate proper notions as the causes, which conduce to social happiness and social misery: human intellect, like the Janus of ancient days, has two faces, fully alive to the interests of the past and the

NEW GROCERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the House next door to WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co. on Market Street, where he intends to keep an assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN B. WHITAKER.
N. B. Country produce will be sold on Commission.
July 14: 89—4t.

Twenty Dollar Reward.

THE above reward will be given for the detection of an individual who entered the Governor's Office, during the day of the 14th inst., and defaced the Maps and Books of the Office.
Raleigh N. C. 16th July 1836. 90 3t.



DEMAND for BEEF.
THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced the Butchering Business in this City, will give the highest prices, in cash, for good Beeves, Lambs, &c. delivered at his pen. Persons having stock of any kind for market, which they cannot conveniently deliver, will please inform the subscriber of the same, by letter, post paid, and it shall meet with prompt attention.
JOHN HUTCHINS.
Raleigh, July 5, 1836. 88 6c.

TO FARMERS and PHYSICIANS. FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land of 450 acres, and appurtenances. This farm is in good condition; part to clear, which is very good, situated within 16 miles of RALEIGH and SMITHFIELD, and within one mile of NENE RIVER.

The dwelling house has seven rooms; the stock is recently selected. Does a purchaser seek a healthy and pleasant situation; good well and excellent spring water; productive soil; a neighborhood of economical and industrious habits? To him, tender an appropriate investigation of these and other advantages. In the event of my leaving, I would be pleased to see a regular bred Physician located in this section; one that can be commended to a confiding people, would do well to confer with the subscriber.

THOMAS J. VAIDEN, M. D.

Johnston Co. N. C. July 21, 1836. 90—3t.

The Register, will please insert the above 3 times.

FARMER'S VIEW FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is anxious to move to the West, and offers for sale his Tract of Land whereon he now resides, lying on Deep River, in Chatham County, twelve miles above Haywood, one and a half below Evans' Bridge, four and a half below the Gulf, and twelve south of Pittsborough; containing Twelve Hundred and Sixty-eight acres; more than one half lays in the Bend of the River, Six Hundred acres of which are cleared, and may be called first and second low grounds. There is a great deal of very good Land to clear, a good site for a Cotton Factory, and a Merchant Mill on the River. One half of this site is owned by Peter Evans, Esq. This Tract is less subject to be injured by high water than any tract on the River. It is very level for this section of country, and very productive for Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. &c. It is sufficient to say Twenty five or Thirty hands can be worked to very great advantage, and the farm made richer every year. The plantation is in good repair, well watered, the situation high and healthy; on it is a large Frame Dwelling House, four rooms below and three above, with six fire places, and a large framed Barn, fifty-two feet by twenty-four; in it is a large Wheat Thrasher and a Cotton Gin, a Cotton Screw; and necessary out-houses. For the information of persons in the lower part of the State, I refer them to Peter Evans, Esq. of Edgecombe; he owns the land immediately above me, on the opposite side of the River. I offer to sell part or all, so as to suit the purchaser. I advise those who wish to get a Bargain and a good Farm to apply and shortly. The subscriber can be found on the plantation at any time.

THOMAS PARISH.

July, 1836. 89—1t.

Negroes For Sale.

On Wednesday, 24th day of August next.

At the late residence of Col. THOMAS CALLAWAY, deceased, near Jefferson, Ashe Co. N. C. the subscriber will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, fourteen LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. Bond and approved security will be required. JOHN RAY, Adm'r.
Jefferson, N. C. June 27th, 1836. 88 8t.

N. B. The Knoxville Register and Carolina Watchman will each please insert the above till day of sale, and forward their account to Jefferson, N. C. for collection.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS.

FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructation, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, and speedily relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are

D. PRATT'S

Artificial Nipple Shield.
FOR the prevention and cure of Sore Nipples. The following highly respectable certificates are deemed a sufficient recommendation for those who are afflicted in this manner, to try them.

From Doctor Wm. P. Dewees, late Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of Philadelphia:
Dear Sir: As I feel it a matter of much

importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the "Shield" you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed; and I have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them. I am yours, &c.

M. P. DEWEES, M. D.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1834.

From Dr. Thomas Seawall, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, District of Columbia:

WASHINGTON CITY, 4TH FEB., 1834.
Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application, among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to anything previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, Sore Nipples; a disease which so frequently afflicts young women.

THOMAS SEAWALL, M. D.

The above instrument is for sale, at the moderate price of \$2 50 cents,—by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 1836.

State of North-Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Spring Term, 1836.

ELIZA MURRAY, vs. JAMES MURRAY, PETITION ALIMONY.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James W. Murray, is not an inhabitant of, but resides without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three successive months, in the North Carolina Standard and Carolina Gazette, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of said Court to be held for Haywood County on the third Monday of September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the petition of Eliza Murray aforesaid, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, ex parte.

WM. JOHNSTON, Clerk.

June 9, 1836. 84 3 m.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co. have just received their Spring supply of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.

Coach and Halter's Materials;

All which may be relied upon as being fresh and of the best quality. Also, a well selected assortment of *Perfumery*—consisting of pure French, German and American Colognes, Lavender, double and treble scented Hungary, Hemitege Extract, Rose, Orange Flower, Eau de Portugal and Florida Waters, Preston Salts, Salts of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar, and Ambrosial Cream for shaving; with a great variety of Fancy Soaps, Ivory and Imitation do. Tooth Brushes, Chlorine and Orris Tooth Wash and Powder—Edes' Odoriferous Compound or Persian Sweet Bag, a most grateful perfume for scenting Cloths, Drawers, Wardrobes &c. and an essential preventive against Moths; Balm of Columbia, Indian Vegetable Cerate, and Macassar Bear's Oil, all restoratives for the Hair.

In addition to their stock of Drugs, Medicines &c. they have a choice selection of the best WINES &c. either for medicinal purposes or domestic use—such as Champagne, Claret, old pure juice Port do, without any spirit in it; South side Madeira, vintage of 1821; best Holland Gin; Otard, Dupy & Co's best French Brandy; Sugar House Molasses, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on accommoda ting terms. Country Merchants and Physicians are particularly invited to call and examine their stock, as they are confident, from the genuineness of their articles and moderate prices, entire satisfaction will be given. Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same. All orders from a distance will meet prompt attention. W. H. & Co.

P. S. Soda Water kept prepared throughout the summer season, with a variety of Syrups. May 14, 1836.

Great Northern and Southern DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

THE Petersburg Rail Road company inform the public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the Great Daily Mail Route, North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriage transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform in 5 or 6 hours, while resting their horses, a journey that would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel at the southern terminus of the rail road, has been re-built of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the south, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a Line via Tarboroough three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at Belfield to Clarksville, Milton and Danville.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield to Wytheville, passing through Gaston, to the road to cross the

to Washington